

Routes to tour in Germany The German Holiday Route – from the Alps to the Baltic



German roads will get you there, and if you plan to see as much as you can, why not travel the length of the country? From the Alpine foothills in the south via the typical Mittelgebirge range to the plains of the north, you will pass through the most varied landscapes. And so you needn't take pot luck in deciding on a route, we recommend the German Holiday Route from the Alps to the Baltic.

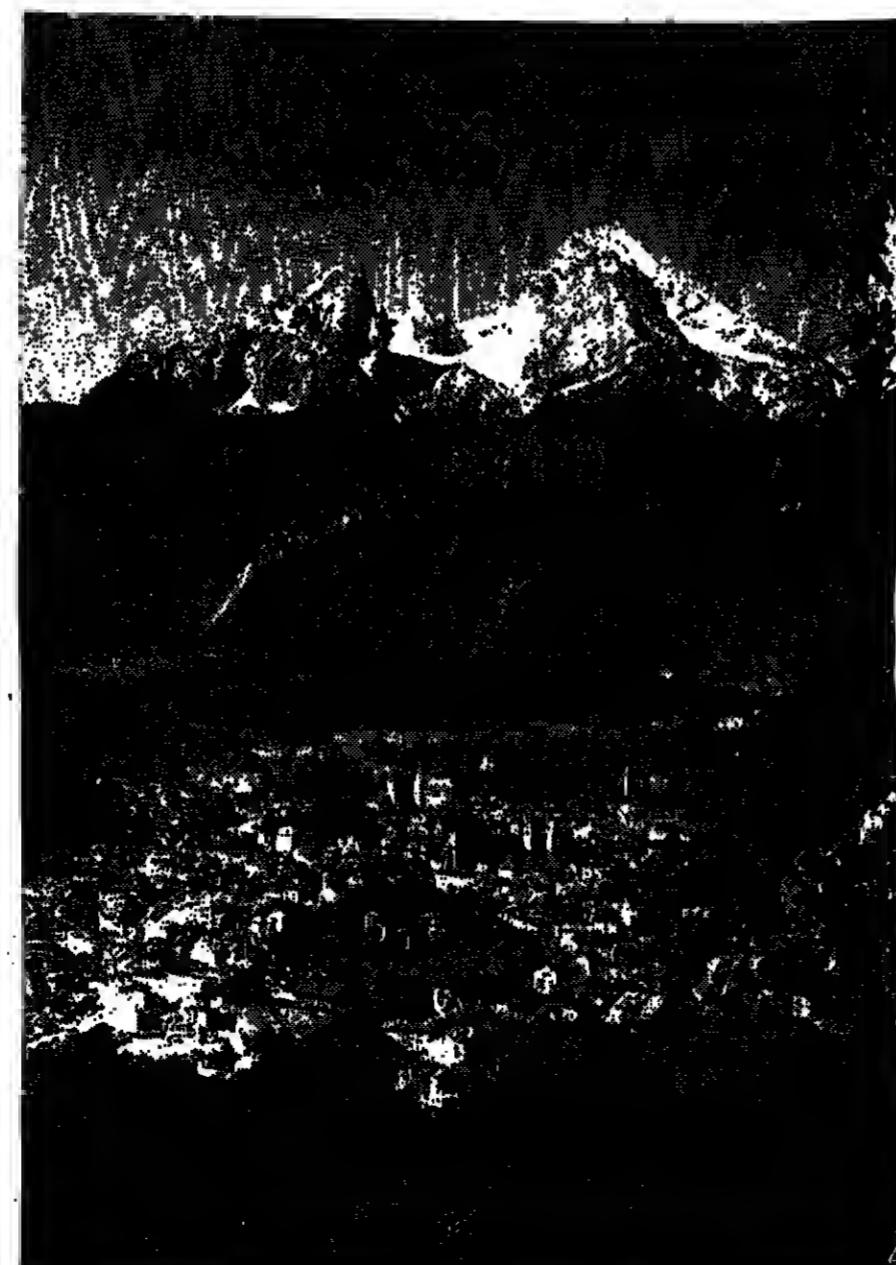
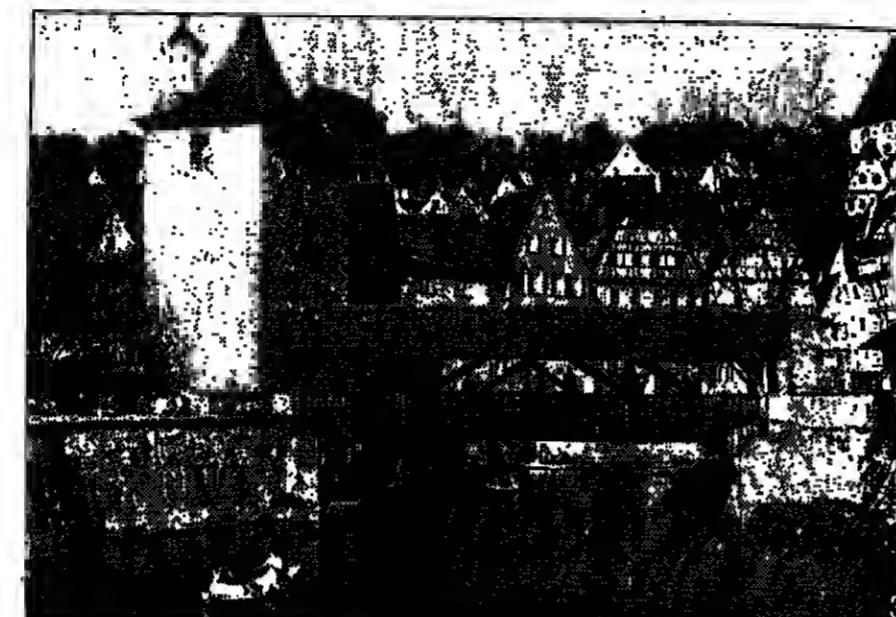
Start in the south with Berchtesgaden and its bob run. Maybe you have already heard tell of Landshut, a mediaeval Bavarian town with the world's largest brick-and-mortar tower. Or of Erbach in the Odenwald, with its castle and the Ivory Museum. Or of Alsfeld with its half-timbered houses, the Harz mountain towns or the 1,000-year-old Hanseatic port of Lübeck.

Visit Germany and let the Holiday Route be your guide – from the Alps to the Baltic.

- 1 Lübeck
- 2 Meissen
- 3 Schwäbisch Hall
- 4 Berchtesgaden



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Stockholm success: next stop is disarmament

Nato and the Warsaw Pact agreed on a final document at the Stockholm conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe. It was the first East-West document in the military sector for over seven years. All military activities in Europe involving over 13,000 men or 300 tanks are to be notified six weeks in advance. All signatories must permit inspection. Manoeuvre notification was previously mandatory only when over 25,000 men were involved.

Over time had to be worked to achieve results. The clock even had to be stopped to ensure an orderly end to the Stockholm conference.

For the first time since the Helsinki Final Act, which began the CSCE process in 1975, a European security conference has achieved specific, verifiable results.

The CSCE process has proved its ongoing viability even though it is dependent on the overall political climate and the goodwill of the superpowers.

When the superpowers dragged their heels the other 33 countries represented at the Stockholm conference were unable to make headway, but as soon as Washington and Moscow give the go-ahead the CSCE proves its worth as a forum for cooperation and makes striking progress.

Its brief was to arrive at confidence-building measures designed to reduce the risk of armed conflict and misunderstanding or misinterpretation of military activities.

The Helsinki Final Act first proposed notification and observation of military manoeuvres – on a voluntary basis and as the host country saw fit.

Measures are now mandatory and binding on all. Every CSCE country must be notified of manoeuvres above a certain level and all must be invited to observe such manoeuvres.

The Stockholm conference has succeeded in lowering notification levels and increasing the notice required.

But the crucial headway was made in another sector. The Soviet Union is prepared for the first time to permit inspection on Soviet territory to check whether Moscow is abiding by agreements.

At the opening session of the Stockholm conference two and a half years ago

nuclear weapons, of nuclear weapon-free zones or of an embargo on chemical weapons; all were Soviet demands in the early stages of the conference. The document concentrates on military-technical measures of confidence-building called for by the West from the outset. A point that detracted from the conference's achievement was the predominance of military blocs, which clashes with CSCE principles. Thirty-five states, no pacts, were to confer on the basis of equality. They failed to do so in Stockholm. Nato and the Warsaw Pact were at loggerheads instead.

When it suited them the Americans and Russians retired for bilateral talks and arranged matters to their liking. Their allies, at least their major allies, were allowed a say in the proceedings.

At times of crisis they ensured that talks did not grind to a total halt.

The successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference should ensure the Vienna CSCE review conference, preliminaries for which are shortly to begin, of a promising start.

Without losing sight of the contents of the other Helsinki 'haskets' it ought to be used as soon as possible on the second stage of confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

Agreement having been reached on confidence-building, disarmament must come next.

Hannes Gamillscheg
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 September 1986)



Mrs Thatcher in Bonn
British Prime Minister Thatcher with Chancellor Kohl at a press conference in Bonn (See Page 2). (Photo: EPA)

Europe wriggles out of tight apartheid corner

The European Community has succeeded yet again in wriggling out of an awkward corner. The decision by the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve to impose sanctions on South Africa may at first glance seem to have been a feeble compromise.

But on closer scrutiny the Twelve can be seen to have achieved a remarkable success in Brussels.

Economically the sanctions as agreed hardly deserve the name. To be really effective and hurt South Africa, imports of coal would have had to be banned. But they weren't, which is just as well.

An embargo on imports of coal would have hurt black miners and the front-line states. The Europeans were astute in banning imports of iron and steel. The European steel market is under pressure and can do with relief.

So the Brussels decision must be assessed on a political basis. The European Community has given a warning.

The apartheid regime now knows that Europe is not going to make do with mere lip service, while some of the credibility the Twelve have forfeited with black African states as a result of tactical manoeuvring will have been regained.

Last but not least, the Community has proved itself capable of political action.

Yet that cannot be the end of the matter. What will happen if South Africa fails to make any real move toward reducing racial segregation? Will the European Community then impose tougher sanctions?

What if the United States calls on Europe to impose sanctions on Libya?

In Brussels the Community parted company with a principle. It doubtless had to do so, but it must expect to have to face the consequences.

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 17 September 1986)

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The Czech border guards dragged the dying man into Czechoslovakia, allegedly to help him. As shots are often fired on

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Kurt Lichtenstein, a Dortmund journalist, died in much the same way 25 years ago. He was covering the intra-German border when East German border guards shot and killed him too.

Heribert Wegener
(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 22 September 1986)

President Mitterrand cut short a state visit to Indonesia and returned to Paris.

The French Prime Minister, M. Chirac, cancelled a visit to Vienna. Shops and restaurants on the Champs Elysées reported turnover down by as much as 50 per cent.

Metro and suburban electric trains were emptier than usual, and only 17,000 fans thronged through the turnstiles at the Parc des Princes to see a European Cup soccer match.

A sandwich vendor at the Gare St-Lazare reported sales down to zero as commuters hurried from their suburban trains and out of a station that could be the scene of the next terrorist bomb raid.

France is fear-stricken after six raids in 12 days, eight dead and 260 wounded. Why, the French wonder, are they the main target of Middle Eastern terrorists?

The range of French interests in the southern and eastern Mediterranean may be the reason. Since the region has emerged as the Balkans of the final quarter of this century these interests have almost inevitably involved France in many local conflicts.

France supplied Libya with modern weapons and then had to intervene in Chad to prevent it from being taken over by Colonel Gaddafi.

The best missiles and aircraft Iraq has at its disposal in the Gulf War are supplied by France, yet Paris is also negotiating with Teheran on normalisation of relations and the transfer of \$1bn dating back to the Shah's days.

France has traditionally been the Lebanese Catholics' protecting power, yet it was the first Western European country to voice understanding for the Palestinians' claims.

The Fourth Republic firmly sided

Rhine Army at centre of British dilemma

By some strange coincidence, the debate on cuts in the British Army of the Rhine has resumed at the very moment Chancellor Kohl and the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, paid the BAOR their first joint visit.

The subject was raised in the wake of drastic defence spending cuts discussed in confidential documents found on the Thames towpath near Reading.

Defence Secretary George Younger denied that the cuts were already government policy but the debate has made one point most clear.

It is that Britain is steadily less able to fulfil its many defence commitments in Nato, to defend the Falklands, to station troops in Northern Ireland and to modernise its Polaris missile fleet.

Cuts must be made somewhere or other, and whenever the subject is raised, mention is made of the BAOR. Yet Whitehall can only make cuts to British forces in Germany by abandoning treaty commitments.

This point apart, one wonders whether the documents were lost deliberately or not. Their discovery in time for the party conference season and an important meeting of high-ranking naval officers would seem to indicate a deliberate leak.

The Royal Navy is certainly engaged in a tooth-and-nail fight against any cuts in its fighting strength.

*Hans-Joachim Schleske
(Nordwest-Zeitung,
Oldenburg, 16 September 1986)*

WORLD AFFAIRS

French find themselves in a crabpot of terror

Süddeutsche Zeitung

with Israel and against Arab nationalism.

After de Gaulle's volte-face the Fifth, under Mitterrand, has tried to find a policy that pleases all and upsets none.

The ticket of friendship and hostility, loyalty and the desire for vengeance resembles nothing so much as a crab pot.

Wherever you probe it, everything starts to move, setting off a chain reaction in which who nips who becomes unpredictable.

If there can be said to be any common ground shared by the Lebanese Marxists of Catholic extraction who are responsible for bomb raids in Paris, the Shi'ite fundamentalists whose target is French UN troops in southern Lebanon and the Armenian extremists keen to secure the release of imprisoned comrades, then it is their "anti-imperialism."

France as they see it has become a lackey of the United States in the Middle East. The purpose of the bombings, inasmuch as they can be said to serve any rational purpose, is to force France

Another round of superpower talks on reducing strategic weapons has begun in Geneva. The talks will be a major factor in whether President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev will meet for a second summit.

The fronts have grown less inflexible. In August talks were held by Soviet and American experts in Washington on preventing a nuclear war from taking place by mistake.

In Berne and Geneva US and Soviet delegations discussed a ban on chemical weapons. In Moscow and Washington talks have been held on strategic and space weapons. In Moscow-Afghanistan has also been discussed.

Last not least, the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe is on the brink of agreement.

The dispute on a total embargo on nuclear tests has almost entirely predominated on the political stage in recent weeks and months.

They would even agree to mobile strategic missiles as long as their number could be effectively controlled.

It is worth noting that all these proposals, assuming them actually to have been made in Geneva, amount to an increase in ceilings previously considered the upper limit. The only point on which Washington stands firm is a 50-per-cent reduction in thrust. But the general trend, as here reaffirmed, is toward the superpowers seeking compromise at higher levels, not lower.

This is somewhat ironic inasmuch as the Americans have lately begun to respond to Mr Gorbachev's spectacular disarmament proposals with counter-proposals of their own.

Washington also seems prepared to reconsider the trickiest issue, SDI, which the Russians see as a breach of SALT I, which banned development of anti-missile systems.

What has been leaked from Washington about the latest US approach to

to scale down its role in the region, or at least to embark on a change of course.

These are the roots of the common interest that predestines the intelligence services of certain states to support the terrorists.

No-one is in a position of responsibility in Paris believes for a moment that 700 hill-farming members of the Abdallah clan are the sole financial and logistical backbone of the bomb-layers.

France is rated vulnerable. The police and intelligence services, seen for a century by French left-wingers as instruments of the bourgeois state, were brought to heel from 1981 when the Socialists came to power under President Mitterrand.

Right-wingers lamented their dismantling, while left-wingers called for the abolition of "repression structures."

There can be no doubt that the police machinery has grown less effective. Hundreds of thousands of foreigners live illegally in France: some with genuine papers but without residence permits, others with forged papers, others with none at all.

Trying to identify the terrorists among the mass of harmless illegal immigrants is like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Together with French sympathisers and legally resident foreigners the illegal immigrants form the water in which,

Geneva talks crucial to summit chances

these problems would seem to indicate a certain readiness on the Reagan administration's part to compromise on strategic arms and maybe even SDI.

The Americans are certainly prepared to meet the Russians half-way on ceilings for strategic weapons. They seem willing to consider a ceiling of 7,500, as against the original target of 6,000 strategic weapons.

That would go a long way toward the Soviet ceiling proposal, 8,000, and the Americans would be prepared to consider higher ceilings for land-based systems and cruise missiles.

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There is bound to be a substantial scaling-down of the target, as proclaimed at last year's Geneva summit, of a 50-per-cent reduction in strategic weapons.

But as the Geneva talks are held in crucial times, beginning of American readiness to compromise remains concealed from a wider public.

President Reagan has in contrast stated

to quote Chairman Mao, partisans fish must swim.

M. Chirac has announced that France's answer to the terrorists' backers will be shattering and without the least suspicion of weakness.

A few days spent searching for the terrorists and their backers without tangible success need not signify impotence.

But the longer the terrorist raids continue and the greater the general state of nervousness becomes, the greater will be the pressure on M. Chirac to act.

Otherwise the terrorists will stand to achieve their main objective, that of destabilising French society.

The government is far from exhausting the means at its disposal. When 55 French soldiers died in a car bomb in Beirut, barracks in October 1983, French planes bombed a Shi'ite extremist camp near Baalbek.

The French government can proclaim a state of emergency for 12 days without needing parliamentary approval in order to gain control over the domestic situation.

In a state of emergency the government is entitled to censor the media, to expel unwanted residents, to require others to stay in certain places, to limit freedom of movement and assembly, to commandeer property and equipment and to search homes at night.

During the 1968 unrest France managed without declaring a state of emergency, whereas one was proclaimed in 1962, in the dying days of the war in Algeria.

In those days there was less terror than there is now. *Rudolph Chinnell*
(Süddeutsche Zeitung,
Munich, 19 September 1986)

what the United States will from October no longer feel bound by SALT I in view of the many Soviet breaches of the treaty.

The Soviet Union then proposed a 15-year renewal of the treaty, a limitation of SDI research to laboratory work and a reduction in strategic weapons.

The SPD willingly provided more detailed information on its negotiations with East Berlin and visibly basked in the sunshine of its apparent success.

The general election campaign is clearly underway.

The SPD's coup also surprised the government in Bonn.

It too was hoping to persuade the East German authorities to help stem the increasing flow of refugees who have been able to enter West Berlin via East Berlin without being controlled.

The problem has strained relations between the two countries.

While the SPD's press announcement was causing a stir in Bonn, Egon Bahr, a member of the SPD presidium, was informing the unsuspecting minister of state in the Bonn Chancellery, Wolfgang Schäuble (CDU), about the decision.

All this took place in the morning. The Bonn government was officially informed about the move later on in the afternoon.

For a few hours at least the hedgehog in the general election campaign, the SPD, was a few steps ahead of the government here.

The Chancellery was noticeably annoyed at the situation, which triggered a subsequent dispute between the two political camps over which group really deserves the credit for successfully persuading the East Germans to break down from their previously uncompromising position.

"Party-political taciturnity" said the government, ineffective negotiations by the government, said the SPD. The quarrel

blurs the fact that both sides worked together.

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HOME AFFAIRS

East Berlin to cut transit asylum traffic

The East Berlin government has agreed to stop transit passengers from going through to West Berlin unless they have visas. The step is a crucial one in the West German effort to stop the flood of people from the Third World seeking asylum. The border between East Berlin and West Berlin is an East Berlin invention. The West has avoided setting up its own border checks because this would be tantamount to recognition that the border is an international one. The West says the whole of Berlin is under four-power control. The news of the East German decision came from the Opposition Social Democrats and was a surprise for the government coalition in Bonn.

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The government is far from exhausting the means at its disposal. When 55 French soldiers died in a car bomb in Beirut, barracks in October 1983, French planes bombed a Shi'ite extremist camp near Baalbek.

The SPD also brought other connections with the East German Socialist Unity Party (SED) to bear.

The SPD's parliamentary party chairman, Hans-Joachim Vogel, for example, talked to East German officials at the SPD party congress in Nuremberg.

Bahr was the first to be informed of the GDR's decision by Politburo member Hermann Axen. Bahr and Axen had often discussed the possibility of a nuclear-free corridor in Europe.

Bahr was convinced that East German leader Erich Honecker gave Hermann the go-ahead for the latest move.

Wolfgang Clement, spokesman of the SPD executive committee did not at first glance appear to contain anything new.

It began with a long-winded and admiring statement by Shadow Chancellor Johannes Rau on the asylum problem in Germany.

The situation was described as increasingly dramatic, especially by politicians from the conservative parties, CDU and CSU.

The heated political discussion reached its peak when certain members of this political camp called for an amendment of Article 16 of the Basic Law, which states that "persons persecuted on political grounds shall enjoy the right of asylum."

Over fifty per cent of the refugees who come here take advantage of Berlin's special status to enter West Berlin via the East Berlin airport Schönefeld without a visa.

They are often helped by professional rings engaged in channelling immigrants into countries with liberal asylum laws.

Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann says the Soviet Union and East Germany were trying to destabilise the political situation in the Federal Republic by helping so many asylum-seekers to transit their territory on their way to the West.

In spring 1986, East Berlin announced that citizens from some countries, especially Tamils from Sri Lanka, would be allowed to cross East German territory on their way to West Germany if they had entry permits.

They however did not apply to refugees travelling from East to West Berlin, "since Berlin (West) is under occupation law and is not part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be governed by it".

Foreigners without visa, therefore,

were free to enter West Berlin.

In June 1986 the Bonn coalition parties CDU/CSU and FDP reached agreement on a long-disputed amendment of the laws dealing with the processing of asylum applications with the aim of speeding up the asylum recognition procedure.

It was hoped that speedy processing of applications and an accelerated deportation of economic refugees would have a deterrent effect.

Many politicians say the laws as they are plus the chance of working illegally encourage applicants.

Bavaria's state premier Franz Josef Strauss (CSU) warned that the "Federal Republic of Germany must not become a country of immigration".

He was one of the chief campaigners for an amendment to constitutional law, a move rejected by the FDP, SPD and the Greens.

According to Strauss, the vast influx of foreigners was already causing aggravation and increasing hostility towards foreigners in the communities in which asylum applicants were accommodated.

However, joint efforts were the real motor allowing the stumbling-block in German-Ottoman relations to be cleared away.

The residents of certain areas in which these foreigners live have indeed protested against their unwelcome neighbours.

Once again it became clear that success can only be achieved via persistence and joint action behind the scenes, not via party-political pandemonium.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 September 1986)

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

A long battle to end the open season for refugees

West Germany is the only country constitutionally guaranteeing refuge to the politically persecuted. It is a guarantee that, for many years, has been abused.

As early as 1978 the Bonn Interior Minister and the interior ministers of the states agreed that measures must be taken to prevent an abuse of asylum laws by economic refugees and by others falsely claiming political persecution.

The number of asylum applications increased from 5,300 in 1972 to 16,000 in 1977.

The figure rose sharply after 1977 and in 1985 was about 72,000. This year's figure is expected to exceed 100,000.

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The government in Bonn must feel that it is the status of Berlin the three western allies called upon the Soviet Union on 8 August to intervene on the asylum issue.

On 15 August the Bonn government announced its intention to clamp down on professional refugee-running rings.

On 27 August Bonn decided to slow down the inflow of economic refugees via various measures and to do more to harmonise European asylum laws.

On 18 September East Berlin backed down from its previously uncompromising position by announcing that refugees entering West Berlin via East Berlin must have an official transfer visa.

■ THE LEGAL SYSTEM

3,000 lawyers meet for heated debate – but most go home before the vote

When the 3,000 lawyers who attended the 56th German Lawyers' Congress in Berlin left for home, they did so with a feeling that the world had been put to right.

After four days of heated debate on such newsworthy issues as artificial insemination by donor, euthanasia and the new broadcasting regulations the legal profession left the city's International Congress Centre to get back to business as usual.

Even the judges, public prosecutors, practising attorneys, administrative and company lawyers who had been defeated in hours of voting on extremely detailed proposals didn't seem unduly upset.

The consoled themselves with the thought that traditional congress resolutions have for some time been controversial among members of the largest organisation representing the entire profession.

Weizsäcker in a call for changes

Federal President Richard von Weizsäcker had a great deal to say in his address to the German Lawyers' Congress in Berlin.

He dealt with a wide range of fundamental and specific points in the all-embracing context of the law and commented in general terms on democracy and the intellectual state of society.

His speech was circumspect and thoughtful, laced with suggestions, warnings, requests, praise and words of appreciation.

He went far beyond the perimeter of the law, a wide-ranging subject in itself, outlining his ideas on the tasks and limitations of the law, of lawyers and of society and on truth, freedom and justice.

His consistent plea for a humane, liberal legal system was particularly striking on two counts: minority rights and ensuring that the law is understandable.

The President had encouraging words for psychiatric patients and for victims and culprits in criminal court cases and even called on society to help terrorists.

His call for convicts to be dealt with individually, running the risk of misjudgement, may not have been welcomed by all, but he has at least toured prisons personally and so has first-hand knowledge on the subject.

He called for a system of justice that came as close as possible to the ordinary citizen and could be understood by him.

Herr von Weizsäcker found words of praise for the work of the legal profession since the Second World War.

His speech was faced with ideas, most couched in questions or in descriptive phrase and few specific statements.

They dealt with topics ranging from legal training to the law as an academic discipline and from the historic responsibility enjoyed by judges to an impassioned appeal for scrupulous care in arriving at judgments.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 10 September 1986)

DIE WELT
DIE WELT
INTERNATIONALE TÄGELICHE ZEITUNG

Understandably, only 600 of the 3,000-plus delegates took part in the debate.

The overwhelming majority had long gone home when the chairman of the five committees called for a vote on their detailed proposals.

The committee entrusted with looking into the legal framework of new broadcasting regulations found its task predictably intractable.

Even such well-known specialists as Munich constitutional lawyer Peter Lerche, Fritz Ossenbühl and Ernst-Joachim Mestmäcker, the Hamburg specialist in legal aspects of competition, had to deal with a legal state of affairs that will only be binding until 4 November.

In November the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe will announce its ruling on the dispute over the Lower Saxony Broadcasting Act, turning over a new leaf in media policy.

Not even committee chairman Professor Ossenbühl was able to say why the congress had not made use of its constitutional option to dispense with a resolution on the subject.

Arguably in view of the forthcoming Constitutional Court ruling, most of the recommendations made in the resolution on broadcasting, a resolution approved by a very narrow majority, were extremely non-committal.

They stressed, for instance, that a twofold system of public and commercial broadcasting authorities must be arranged in keeping with constitutional principles. True no doubt, but not very helpful.

A resolution proposed by Herr Schonebohm of the Hesse Land government was, of course, approved. The congress ruled that it was up to the Land legislature to make provisions governing regional commercial broadcasting.

Hesse's ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Greens may have been delighted with this success in Berlin but it

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(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt am Main, 11 September 1986)

(Photo: dpa)

would be almost false pretences to claim the ruling was a recommendation by the 1986 German Lawyers' Congress.

The vote was 37 for, 35 against and six abstentions: hardly an overwhelming endorsement!

The civil law committee arrived at clear majorities on most recommendations in connection with artificial insemination by donor, test-tube babies and the like.

But the package as approved still contained a whole range of incongruities.

There was a clear majority in favour of embryos only being produced for the purpose of subsequent implantation and not for research purposes.

Yet the congress remains the major forum on legal issues, as was shown by the earnest of the euthanasia debate, in which speakers included such leading non-legal authorities as Professor Julius Hacketh, the well-known surgeon.

He pleaded for euthanasia where not to be preferred in certain circumstances, such as when the patient wants to die, the disease is incurable and doctor and patient have long been on good terms.

This idea failed to meet with approval but his views were debated level-headedly by practising doctors and lawyers and experts in criminal law.

The overwhelming majority of speakers warned against indiscriminate use of the term *Sterbehilfe*, literally: helping people to die.

It implied both euthanasia and the legal obligation on the doctor to undertake all manner of medical treatment, including measures designed to relieve pain.

Young people are seen as an important target group. They have an increasing say in politics and are to be pried with information making it clear that the

recommendations so increased Professor Lutter that he compared the proceedings with "elections" in other countries that "we view with contempt".

The 24-member committee, now including Alwin Esar, head of the Max Planck Institute of International Criminal Law in Freiburg, and Konstanz labour lawyer Bernd Rüthers, will not only need to worry "what measures are required to ensure the congress's independence."

The committee, a governing body in charge of business between congresses, will also need to consider whether its work is still in keeping with the times.

If the congress is not to forfeit the independence to which it laid claim at nearly every opportunity in Berlin it will almost certainly have to dispense entirely with voting whether it wants to or not.

Votes are a temptation to lobbies to seek to influence the congress; and this they did in Berlin: as in the past, although neither as heavily nor as openly as has been known to happen.

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■ PERSPECTIVE

Nato warns against thinking that new tone from Moscow is more conciliatory

Bona and Brussels have increasingly referred to a new situation in East-West relations: now the Soviet Union, and Mr Gorbachev in particular, has developed a keener awareness of public relations.

Dulcet tones from Moscow and fine packaging of hard-nosed policies have steadily weakened the impression of a permanent threat from the East.

But Nato strategists warn against a certain naivety. Mr Gorbachev, they point out, was appointed to make the Soviet system more efficient, not to support it.

Moscow invariably bears in mind the likely effect of Soviet measures on Western public opinion, almost always in the hope, as Nato experts see it, of gaining additional concessions from the West.

Soviet negotiators don't aim to reach agreement on what both they and the West would consider fair terms; their brief is to squeeze the maximum possible for the fatherland out of the other side.

Nato thus continues to abide by the flexible response strategy although the debate on a new strategy has begun; it will be well over a decade before a new strategy can be expected to take shape.

A long-term survey has been commissioned to assess how Europe can be defended beyond the year 2000. Nuclear weapons play a key role in the present deterrent strategy, but Nato feels the purpose of deployment must be political.

It is noted in Bonn and Brussels that the Federal Republic has made a substantial contribution toward the alliance by lengthening conscription, placing property at Nato's disposal and permitting hundreds of thousands of overflights.

Anti-European feeling in the United States is also directed against Denmark and Norway even though both are large-

Allgemeine Zeitung

military situation in Europe remains critical and the balance can still only be maintained by means of deterrent strategy.

This strategy alone has ensured stability and order in Europe for the past 37 years.

The Soviet Union may on several occasions appear to have grown more flexible, but Nato officials feel the facts tell a different tale.

The latest disarmament proposals by Moscow contained nothing but hints at concessions that soon proved unrealistic and mere variations on proposals submitted years ago.

Thus, they say, is the background against which negative responses in the West must be seen.

Nato thus continues to abide by the flexible response strategy although the debate on a new strategy has begun; it will be well over a decade before a new strategy can be expected to take shape.

A long-term survey has been commissioned to assess how Europe can be defended beyond the year 2000. Nuclear weapons play a key role in the present deterrent strategy, but Nato feels the purpose of deployment must be political.

It is noted in Bonn and Brussels that the Federal Republic has made a substantial contribution toward the alliance by lengthening conscription, placing property at Nato's disposal and permitting hundreds of thousands of overflights.

Anti-European feeling in the United States is also directed against Denmark and Norway even though both are large-

ly toeling the Americans and German line.

There is a growing risk of America seriously considering troop withdrawals from Europe, and Nato officials are finding it extremely hard to enlist support for alliance views and requirements in Washington today.

They are agreed in their assessment of the situation, which is that any change in security structure would lead in many Western European countries to a decline in investment activity.

There must be no overlooking the fact that the Americans are paying increasing attention to the Pacific basin. Immigrants are currently coming from Asia and Mexico; the days of immigration from Europe seem to be over.

The French have long ceased to be full members of the Atlantic alliance but retain a strong Nato presence and are keen to see a strong Nato. They merely prefer to decide for themselves when to join the alliance.

They have no doubt that the Americans must stay in Europe. The security policy advocated by Nato and the United States is undisputed in France.

In nuclear strategy the Soviet Union must, incidentally, bear in mind not only the decisions of President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher but also those of M. Mitterrand.

The French are also convinced there is no point in defending their country at the Rhine. Its warlike defence must begin at the intra-German border.

Nato faces its greatest current threat on its southern flank: in Turkey, Greece and Italy, where Middle East influence is strongly apparent.

A fresh oil crisis or a coup in an Arab country could trigger alarming crises for Nato.

Ulrich Zink

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 12 September 1986)

Kohl says German reunification must be part of wider process

Chancellor Kohl has unequivocally reaffirmed the Bonn government's commitment to Nato and to the presence of American troops in Germany.

He emphasised at the 32nd annual general meeting of the Atlantic Treaty Association, held in Mainz in mid-September, Nato's importance for the security of Europe in general and Germany in particular.

He outlined to the meeting, at which Atlantic treaty associations in all Nato member-countries were represented, essential features of his government's policy.

Germany, he said, took part in the establishment of a united Europe in keeping with its historic task, including the essential German aim of achieving unity in freedom.

Reunification of the German people must form part of a process in which the division of all Europe was brought to an end.

Freedom held the key to the German Question, and he didn't just want to see all Germans living in freedom; their eastern neighbours were equally entitled to it.

The pursuit of freedom was not, he said, an aggressive one. It was merely a matter of peace terms for all Europe by which "nations irrespective of their present social systems can live alongside each other without fear, on a basis of equality and mutual trust."

The Chancellor was strongly opposed to "forces in our country who are keen,

to keep us divided and to prevent us from realising our goals."

As he sees it this trend is a direct result of peace and freedom having been upheld for over 30 years by Nato. Its identity as a "community of values" has grown vaguer in consequence.

This loss of reality entails a risk of Western Europe separating politically and, sooner or later, intellectually from North America.

Other speakers at the Mainz conference

Continued on page 6



The new head of the Federal Patent Court, Elisabeth Steup, with Bonn Minister of Justice, Hans Engelhardt, at the ceremony appointing her. (Photo: dpa)

AUSSEN POLITIK

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Foreign workers do not take jobs away from Germans, says the annual report of the Bonn parliamentary Commissioner for Aliens, Liselotte Funcke.

Her report says that about 1.6 million foreign workers help boost GNP by paying taxes, rents and social security or pension scheme contributions. They have bank accounts in German banks and buy German products.

The report, designed to take some of the heat out of an emotional subject, presents facts and figures which clash with some common prejudices towards foreigners – particularly now with the heated discussion over whether so many asylum applicants should be allowed to stay.

With this atmosphere, one thing stated in the report would sound to some people almost heretical: according to the European Commission, foreign workers might have to be recruited again in Europe because of stagnating or declining population figures. It said the migrants would have to come from further afield this time.

Does this mean that one day a government recruitment bonus may be paid to asylum-seekers because there aren't enough German workers to do the jobs?

The discussion on the asylum prob-

No evidence to support the send-them-home brigade

The annual report by the Bonn Commissioner for Aliens, Liselotte Funcke, has nothing to support the arguments of those who want foreigners to return home.

Her report has made it clear that the migrant *Gastarbeiter* (guest workers) do not take jobs away from Germans and that the Federal Republic of Germany needs these often reluctantly tolerated fellow citizens to ensure its prosperity.

Without foreign workers whole branches of industry would find it difficult to survive, since no German is willing to accept a job there.

The jobs either involve strenuous manual labour, are too dangerous or too dirty.

It almost borders on the macabre to explain why foreigners are "useful" for West German society.

Although Liselotte Funcke's report may help adjust the distorted image of foreigners in the Federal Republic it will not noticeably objectify the alarmingly emotionalised discussion on foreigners.

Groups such as the citizens' initiative which calls for a ban on the entry of more foreigners are not interested in a rational appraisal of the problem and are unlikely to respond to the arguments forwarded in Frau Funcke's report.

The strength of these groups is drawn from the mobilisation of unconscious emotions, emotions which are alarmingly reminiscent of the popular sentiment once invoked in Germany.

It is a crime to fan the flames of such emotions.

Continued from page 5

ence were Nato C-in-C General Bernard Rogers and Bundeswehr inspector-general Wolfgang Altenburg.

General Rogers rejected calls for a defensive approach to Nato's role.

That, he said, would make the West liable to political blackmail in view of the massive conventional threat posed by Warsaw Pact forces.

General Altenburg noted the growing

MINORITY GROUPS

Report says Gastarbeiter do not take Germans' jobs

item has "frightened and irritated" those foreign workers who have nothing to do with this the asylum issue, says Frau Funcke.

Many of them are asking themselves whether they, too, are undesired aliens. From a macroeconomic point of view the opposite is true.

Frau Funcke says foreign workers are indispensable on the German labour market.

She tries to do away with an apparently ineradicable prejudice which often circulates among young and jobless Germans with radical right-wing tendencies – that foreigners take away jobs from Germans.

Wrong, she says. She refers to the structure of unemployment in the Federal Republic, where over half the jobless are women, a quarter over 40, and a further quarter have health problems, to underline the fact that employees are

not simply interchangeable. Many of these unemployed persons cannot be employed in fields such as structural and civil engineering, underground mining, foundry work, heavy industry, car assembly work or shift-work.

What is more, by the end of this century the number of German school-leavers will have probably dropped by half.

Then there will be a much greater demand for trainees.

Furthermore, there will be a shift in the age structure.

Some are the days when Turkish workers transferred most of their hard-earned wages to their families in far-off Anatolia.

In the meantime foreign families have by and large adopted the behaviour patterns of German consumers.

The 4.4 million foreigners who buy products in the Federal Republic contribute a great deal towards promoting employment and safeguarding jobs.

In the fields of leisure electronics and household appliances alone they spend about DM1bn each year.

They also readily purchase furniture and cars.

The report lists a number of other facts about foreigners they often live in flats in old buildings where Germans would be unwilling to live, they pay roughly DM10bn each year in income tax, they pay between DM8bn and DM10bn in the form of pension contributions, and they almost all have savings deposits in German banks.

This purely economic appraisal of

non-German workers and their families says nothing about their personal issues and problems.

Most of them still live like social outsiders, says the report, have considerable problems with their housing situation, their school education and job training; cultural tension in society and their inability to politically voice the interests.

As a decrease in the share of foreigners in the West German population is unlikely during the next few years Frau Funcke calls upon political decision-makers to take appropriate steps to improve the situation.

In her report she lists a whole catalogue of measures which could help in this respect.

Foreigners, for example, should be granted the right to stay in the Federal Republic after five to eight years.

Other suggestions were that the dependents of foreigners already here

General-Anzeiger

should be allowed to join them, that naturalisation should be made easier, forms of active political involvement improved, and special help given to young foreigners who have not completed secondary education.

Without foreign workers, the report resumes, GNP in the Federal Republic of Germany would not be as high as it is.

It is doubtful whether Liselotte Funcke's proposals will meet with an overtly positive response.

Unfortunately, the pursuit of a meaningful policy towards foreigners is an election campaign issue in this country.

Ekkehard Kohls

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 17 September 1986)

ILO survey paints an anatomy of a self-employed Turk

Most self-employed Turks in the Federal Republic of Germany are tradesmen (roughly 42 %) or in the catering business (19 %).

This is one of the results of a survey conducted on behalf of the International Labour Organisation by the Centre for Turkish Studies in Bonn.

The Centre is a scientific institution funded by the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft and the Freudenberg Foundation.

The foundation has set itself the objective of providing West Germans with more information on economic, social and cultural life in Turkey and thus helping to improve German-Turkish relations via cooperation to overcome common problems.

The businesses surveyed had on average created 3.5 jobs.

The average annual turnover of 50 selected businesses was DM781,440 and the average volume of investments per business amounted to DM173,875.

Turks who "become their own boss" do not seek prior business consultation as often as Germans do, even though they urgently need such advice to ensure their livelihood in the long run.

The survey also came up with the following findings:

- The setting up of a business and self-employment have a strong influence on whether a foreigner wishes to stay in the Federal Republic or not.

The desire to stay is linked with the future success of self-employment.

Technical means of operational command were, for instance, being improved so as to make Warsaw Pact forces more mobile on the ground and in the air and to improve their ability to stage a lightning attack.

Rüdiger Monig

(Die Welt, Bonn, 18 September 1986)

Talks between the European Community and its equivalent in the East Bloc, Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation) have begun again in Geneva after years of silence.

They will initially aim at drawing up an agenda and agreeing on exact topics.

A modest start is to be made on the exchange of statistical material and agreement on norms and standards.

Comecon is aiming mainly at cooperation in research and technology and on environmental issues, which have grown particularly urgent since Chernobyl and atmospheric pollution in general increasing.

It is too early to say whether the two organisations will succeed in starting a new leaf in East-West ties.

Comecon, founded in 1949, has yet to legally recognise the European Community.

The Soviet Union, as the undisputed leader of the group, sought in the 1950s to torpedo the development and integration of the Common Market.

Moscow didn't want any bloc emerging in Europe supported by America that might develop both military and economic importance.

Other Comecon member-countries are East Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Non-European members are Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

The European Community similarly refuses to grant Comecon international law recognition. Brussels feels Comecon's structure is so different from the European Community's own that treatment on a basis of equality is out of the question.

Unlike European Community bodies, Comecon institutions are not entitled to

ECONOMIC BLOCS

Comecon and the European Community end silence

reach decisions binding on member-countries; they merely make recommendations to member-governments.

Individual member-countries alone enjoy full sovereignty and the authority to conclude trade and cooperation agreements with each other and with third countries.

In the European Community the position is different. In 1973 responsibility for external trade was transferred from member-countries to the Community.

All countries trading with the European Community must now negotiate with the European Commission in Brussels – and with it only.

These legal niceties, taken together with political tension between the two power blocs, have so far prevented cooperation between the two economic groupings.

The European Community has hunkered down in the past on bilateral treaties. Agreements have, for instance, been reached on textiles and steel.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria all have bilateral trade arrangements with the European Community, and these ties are doubtless a main reason for Moscow's change of mind.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov broke the silence last year in referring to the possibility of setting right mutually useful relations between Comecon and the European Community.

The Community has no objection to closer contacts, but its reasons are predominantly political rather than economic in nature.

More intensive ties between the two parts of Europe could, the argument in Brussels runs, be a major step toward consolidation of peace.

The possibility is even more attractive when seen against the background of superpower interest in intensifying disarmament negotiations.

European Community institutions are, at the same time, well aware of the handicaps and difficulties that are likely to arise from closer cooperation.

Cooperation stands to be hampered

by both the enormous development gap between member-countries of the two organisations and by the political differences between them.

Comecon currencies are a further problem, not being accepted in foreign trade. Above all, the Comecon countries are mostly members of the Warsaw Pact, whereas all Common Market countries except Ireland belong to Nato.

That seems sure to trigger a number of problems in any agreements that may be reached on technology. Trade in sensitive goods and equipment is subject, in the West, to approval by Cocom, a Nato sub-committee concerned with security considerations.

The United States in particular can be sure to keep an eye on technology transfer to the East, especially as the Soviet Union is the leading member of

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

Comecon and in a position comparable only with what the situation would be in the West if America were a member of the European Community.

What is more, Moscow tends to limit the leeway enjoyed by smaller member-countries of Comecon, which is not to the European Community's liking; Brussels would gladly strengthen their hand.

That is why the Community has insisted that future agreements between the two organisations must not prejudice existing bilateral arrangements. Mention will also need to be made of the status of Berlin.

The European Community is in no hurry, so that strengthens its hand in Geneva. Comecon must lay its cards on the table. We will then see whether East and West can get down to bridge-building.

Inge Pröll

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 16 September 1986)

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The six member-countries of Asean, the Association of South-East Asian Nations, all pursue capitalist economic policies.

So it would be only natural for them to agree on joint "framework conditions" enabling them to coordinate industrial development and commercial dealings.

There has been talk for some time of setting up a South-East Asian Economic Community along the lines of the European Common Market (but without its drawbacks).

A conference has been called to discuss the proposal and is to be held next year in Manila. A customs union will be discussed, as will market-sharing to the best advantage of all.

Philippine President Corazon Aquino stressed the call for greater economic cooperation at a conference of Foreign Ministers in Manila and on a tour of Indonesia and Singapore.

She is supported by Western friends with observer status at Asean, such as the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and, for Western Europe, the president of the European Council.

He may well feel on the quiet, the Philippines' ought first to put its own house in order before talking in terms of home-sharing.

Peter Seiditz

(Mannheimer Morgen, 4 September 1986)

A hundred years ago the brothers Max and Reinhard Mannesmann invented the seamless steel tube: they could hardly have realised the colossal technological impact this would have.

Using two steam engines for power, they set the first-ever rolling mill line in motion and laid the foundation for the company which is still called Mannesmann.

The brothers censed all connections with the firm shortly afterwards, but Mannesmann is still a synonym for steel pipes and tubes.

Nowdays, the pipes business is contracting and Mannesmann has been making strong efforts to diversify since 1968.

Just how much pipes are decreasing in importance can be seen from the fact that initially, they declined as a proportion of business due to acquisitions. Now they are declining in absolute terms.

The most obvious indication of this trend is the reduction in the number of employees in iron, steel and piping.

By the end of 1987 the workforce will have been cut by 6,500; 3,100 have already left or are about to.

Employees feel the jobs are connected with the arrival of a new managing director. This is understandable but wrong.

Since the previous managing director, Franz-Josef Weisweiler, died suddenly in July last year, the new man at the top has been Werner Dieter, previously the head of the Mannesmann subsidiary Rexroth.

Although Dieter is familiar with the problems facing coalmining areas and the coal and steel industries, many feel that he intends to cold-bloodedly phase out Mannesmann's involvement in the piping business.

This isn't true. Dieter's policy was already planned when Weisweiler was managing director.

The gloomy prospects on the piping market and the fact that Mannesmann is in

DIE ZEIT

the red in this field have merely speeded things up.

During the general meeting of company shareholders in July Dieter complained that substantial losses would occur in 1986 if nothing is done to safeguard the remaining jobs and the future of the group.

He said the reasons for the losses in the once-flourishing piping business were structural changes, the decrease in certain uses of pipes, the growing use of substitutes for steel piping, and lower oil prices.

The slump in the price of oil means that oil and gas exploration activities are stagnating.

This hits Mannesmann hard, since customers which "in the broadest sense operate on the energy market" account for six per cent of the group's turnover.

These days when major new orders from the Soviet Union alone ensured full-capacity production at the piping production plant in Mülheim and when almost any price was paid for the pipelines needed for oil fields.

The market has become weaker and the competitors stronger.

The big pipes able to stand Siberian temperatures are now also being supplied by Japan and Italy.

The close links between Mannesmann's iron and steel works and its piping plants makes this setback all the more difficult to stomach.

Since Mannesmann took over Thyssen's piping business in 1970 and for outlets for its parts out of the general steelmaking business Mannesmann's steel works exclusively supplies the piping plants.

INDUSTRY

Mannesmann: pipelines full of diversification

Every ton the piping business loses, therefore, has direct effects on employment at the steel works.

Whereas the plant in Mühlheim which produces big pipes has managed to keep job reduction to a minimum due to a low debt service and low share of labour costs in total costs the overall financial losses are worsened by the situation at the steel works.

Rumours are circulating that Mannesmann is considering selling off its piping business cheaply to Thyssen.

So far these rumours have been categorically denied.

No-one denies, however, that Mannesmann is looking for its surplus quantities of steel and that it has made the corresponding offers (with very little success so far) to other companies in the Ruhr area.

As Mannesmann has drawn up a contract with Thyssen not to move into the general steel sector the company will have to restrict its efforts to steel products needed to produce pipes.

Any other strategy would make little sense, since Thyssen would then have to protect its markets against competition in the steel sector from Mannesmann and vice versa in the piping sector.

Both companies seem satisfied with a division of labour.

Although they have had to close down some of the firms acquired from former competitors the "inherited" clientele has allowed them to consolidate their positions on respective markets.

Mannesmann in particular has benefited from the agreement with Thyssen.

Whereas the situation in the steel industry took a turn for the worse in 1974 the boom in the piping sector continued up to 1982.

The revenue from this line of business has speeded up a process of restructuring within the Mannesmann group.

It looks as if Mannesmann didn't like the idea of relying on just one product.

Franz-Josef Weisweiler, who took over from Egon Overbeck as managing director in 1983, emphasised that the piping industry can be in very good shape one day and in extremely poor shape the next.

The Mannesmann head office in Düsseldorf has tried to make sure that the ups and downs of this one market don't shake the foundation of the whole group.

Overbeck already acquired a shareholding in the firm Rexroth GmbH, one of the leading international manufacturers of hydraulic systems, in 1968, i.e. before the division of labour with Thyssen.

This was an opportunity for Mannesmann to see how it fared in activities in a totally different line of business.

Mannesmann passed the test and Rexroth, which proved a real "windfall" for the group, was taken over lock, stock and barrel by Mannesmann in 1975.

Since then hardly a press conference was held without questions being asked about new or planned acquisitions.

The intention to buy shareholdings was always confirmed, but specific details were only announced after the deals had been clinched.

The second object of diversification was the mechanical and plant engineering company Demag AG of Duisburg in 1973.

Mannesmann had bought up a majority of shares in this company behind the scenes on the stock market.

Many insiders were amused at the fact that Overbeck had more or less purchased

mission, which was not covered by Kienzle:

In 1985 Demag, Rexroth and Kienzle have made a much greater contribution to group turnover than the piping sector.

These three subsidiaries managed an aggregate turnover of DM6.2bn; whereas the piping business "only" accounted for DM4.7bn.

The piping sector only had a 27 per cent share of the group's gross turnover of DM21.1bn and accounted for just under 30 per cent of total employees.

Demag, however, did not bring the Mannesmann group the same success as Rexroth.

Demag was one of the really big names in the iron/steel works and rolling mill business, which steadily declined after the crisis in the steel industry set in in 1974.

Mannesmann had a lot of clearing up to do at Demag, which is now known as Mannesmann Demag.

Since the takeover the number of employees was reduced from 23,200 to 18,800 by the end of 1985. Turnover, admittedly, increased from DM1.8bn to DM3.2bn.

Nevertheless, Dieter rated the performance of the Demag subsidiary as no more than satisfactory in 1985. This at least is better than the 1985 result in pipes.

It took some time before the next acquisition was made. In 1981 Mannesmann bought up the Frankfurt-based Hartmann & Braun AG, a company operating in the field of measurement and control techniques.

Although this company's turnover was only DM800m in 1985 it provided an above-average source of profits.

Mannesmann could have taken over this firm much earlier, but at that time it subscribed to the principle only to buy up companies which fit in with Mannesmann's overall programme and in fields Mannesmann knows something about.

All this applied in the case of Hartmann & Braun and the measurement and control techniques were a welcome addition to the mechanical engineering operations of Demag and Rexroth.

Another Mannesmann principle was to take over the "industrial management" of their subsidiaries, which is virtually impossible without a shareholding majority.

It broke with this tradition in 1981/82 when offered the chance of acquiring a fifty per cent share of the Kienzle Apparate GmbH.

Kienzle specialised in data technology, which was clearly not a familiar line of business for Mannesmann.

Competing firms glared when, soon after the Mannesmann acquisition, Kienzle dove into the red. It looked as if a similar disaster to the move by Volkswagen into Triumph-Adler was about to take place.

Mannesmann, however, soon came to terms with the situation and Kienzle now has a turnover of over DM1.3bn.

The Mannesmann group was now represented in the data technology branch, which was already part of the group's "shopping-list" in 1977.

Mannesmann then acquired roughly forty per cent of the ANT Nachrichtentechnik GmbH during the AEG sell-off. This helped Mannesmann move into the field of data trans-

missions without the head of Thyssen, Hans-Günther Sohl, who was chairman of the Demag supervisory board, even noticing.

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TRAFFIC

The ups and downs of road-accident statistics: are drivers better?

Road accidents declined sharply last year when just over 8,400 people died, fewer than any year since 1953 and nearly 2,000 fewer than in 1984.

So, have German drivers got better? Are they driving with more common sense? The answer is not absolutely clear.

In the first six months of this year 4,019 people died on German roads — nearly 10 per cent more than in the first half of last year.

A further 203,479 were injured. That was an increase — of nearly eight percent.

The reasons for this sad development cannot be pinpointed down to the smallest detail, but all traffic experts are

concerned.

The assumption is, he added, that there is no substantial change in the general setting of our operations and that the pipe production plants effect the planned economy measures fast enough.

In the meantime, however, there are doubts about this, as it is not certain whether the envisaged reduction of personnel will be accepted as "socially acceptable".

The stumbling-block is an labour law amendment which stipulates that firms can be asked for money if their workers are made redundant or obliged to accept early retirement.

Whereas it used to be taken for granted that the unemployment insurance scheme would pay unemployment money up until the age of sixty for someone who retired at the age of 59 and that the pension insurance scheme would then pay the subsequent pension money the insurers now ask companies to reimburse these payments.

In Mannesmann's case this would mean an additional DM100,000 per person sent into early retirement.

The Labour Promotion Law, however, also provides for exceptions to the reimbursement obligation and the management at Mannesmann is confident that it will be able to qualify.

If not, this would have serious consequences for Mannesmann's personnel policy, since it would then have to dismiss younger workers instead of those it intended sending into early retirement.

At the moment there is talk of a possible 3,000 redundancies.

Although there are as yet no definitive

Continued on page 12

agreed in one respect. This setback need not mark the end of accident statistics that have steadily improved for nearly 20 years.

It seems more reasonable to assume that this year's figures will remain a sad exception to the rule — just as 1985 was an encouraging exception in producing better-than-average statistics.

Two main factors combined to make 1985 a record year for road safety. Belts were one, the 100kph speed limit debate the other.

Belts were introduced for the "belt-up" from summer 1984, whereupon over 90 per cent of German motorists suddenly started using their safety belts.

Previously only about six motorists in 10 took the trouble.

And when the tree death debate triggered a public dispute over a 100kph speed limit, there being no general speed limit on German autobahns, that too definitely affected motorists' behaviour.

Accident research experts have no doubt whatever that the speed limit threat made them drive with greater discipline and, above all, more slowly.

But this phase was over by the year's end. Belting up had no further effect on accident figures. With 95 per cent of motorists fastening their safety belts, further improvements were ruled out.

The public debate on atmospheric pollution and a possible speed limit soon subsided — once survey findings

The latest figures may not indicate a general turn for the worse in road safety, but higher speed and aggression show there is no ground for complacency doing nothing.

In the best year for decades, 1985, there were still 8,400 road deaths: 8,400 too many!

Major advances in road safety have been completed. They include speed limits, new autobahns, safety belts, improvements in design safety and a speedier ambulance service.

So only minor improvements remain to be made. The Federal government has already decided on or announced its intention of introducing several.

They include staggered age-limits for various categories of motorcycle, compulsory helmets for moped-users and new driving licences for probation (starting this November).

If motorists revert to common sense, the number of accident victims will probably decline markedly before long.

That will leave a minority of incorrigible speedsters and aggressive motorists who needn't be surprised if the speed limit debate is resumed one day.

This time environmental considerations will not prevail; the emphasis will be on road safety.

Ingrid Keller

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger,

Cologne, 6 September 1986)

■ THE ARTS

The alcoholic playwright without an audience

RHEINISCHE POST

The dramatist Christian Dietrich Grubbe died 150 years ago on 12 September, 1836, in his native town of Detmold, lonely, despondent and misunderstood man.

He was constantly at odds with the world around him and his inner despair was the ultimate cause of his ruin.

A contemporary of Heinrich Heine, Grubbe was denied success where he sought it most: on the stage.

Only one of his plays, *Don Juan und Faust*, was performed (with moderate success) during his lifetime.

Just before he died at the age of only 35, Grubbe was a broken man, addicted to alcohol, a playwright without an audience.

He is undoubtedly one of the most enigmatic literary figures of the 19th century.

His works reflect his deep feeling of despair during the Restoration, which began with the Congress of Vienna in 1815 and lulled Germany into a fateful slumber.

His disappointment over the end of the dream of a united German Reich with a liberal and progressive constitution was accompanied by contempt for the mediocrity of the literary works of his contemporaries.

The repertoire of the theatres primarily consisted of light and trivial fare.

There was no room for Grubbe's powerful, earthy and often cynical drama.

He was too obsessed with the earniness of his drama-writing activities to subject himself to literary fashions.

This was one reason for his lack of success as a playwright, which was soon followed by his physical decline.

Grubbe was born on 11 December, 1801, in the capital of the small principality of Lippe-Detmold. His family was lower middle-class.

His father worked for the Prince of Lippe as a prison warden and his mother, who could neither read nor write, was an alcoholic.

Grubbe felt constricted by the small town of Detmold and tried at an early age to flee what he regarded as an intellectual prison.

In 1820 he began studying law in Leipzig, which he continued two years later in Berlin.

His studies were only half-hearted and unable to cater for his literary interests.

He felt happier in the students' literary circle, to which Friedrich von Uechtritz and Karl Küchel as well as Heinrich Heine (for a short while) belonged.

During this period Grubbe wrote his first drama, *Herzog Theodor von Gottland* and *Scherz, Satire, Ironie und tiefe Bedeutung*.

The first of the two, a play which describes how intrigue and disillusionment can turn an originally good man into a cynic who is even willing to commit fratricide, was praised by Heine.

Although Heine felt the play was immature he went so far as to claim that it was far superior in its structural quality

to conventional dramatic productions and also indicated literary genius.

Publishers and theatre directors, however, were appalled at the brutality of certain scenes:

The title of Grubbe's second play, *Scherz, Satire, Ironie und tiefe Bedeutung* (Wit, Satire, Irony and deeper Significance) more or less itself summarises Grubbe's intention.

A superficial and fabulous plot provides the context for a cascade of cynisms.

Grubbe's satirical attacks on his colleagues (which makes the play very much a literary satire) are enriched by bold humour and pun-filled, earthy comedy.

In the play, the devil (the German word *Teufel*) is a clear allusion to Theophil Christian Teufel, who has fled to the earth because his grandmother is cleaning her house, is found frozen to death by natural scientists.

The devil is resurrected by the fire of a candle and then leads the scientists up the proverbial garden path.

He makes a mockery of the idealistic playwright Rottengift (German for rat poison) and breaks up a conventional love affair in favour of a relationship of true love before the village schoolmaster lures him into a bird-cage by promising him Cassanova's memoirs.

In the end, the devil's seductively youthful grandmother frees him and the playwright Grubbe appears on stage to celebrate the play's happy end with the other characters.

This hair-raising story is full of witty dialogue, ridicule, popular comedy and a refreshing lack of respect.

The deeper significance, the *weltanschauung*, to which Grubbe lays claim, however, is only discernible in a few isolated reflections.

Even allowing for the extravagance of certain sections the description of the motives of his characters anticipates the literature of the realism genre of subsequent years.

This is particularly true in the case of Grubbe's masterpiece *Napoleon oder*

sonally feel that Grubbe's plays were suitable for the theatre.

This drove Grubbe into even greater isolation.

Unsuccessful, he returns to Detmold after short stays in Dresden, Leipzig, Brunswick and Hanover.

By this time he was a broken man and troubled by deep depressions.

As he lacked the money to leave Detmold he decided to abandon his literary ambitions and become an administrator at the princely military court.

News from a former fellow student by the name of Kettembell, who had taken over a publishing firm in Frankfurt, that he was willing to publish Grubbe's earlier plays gave Grubbe new heart.

Grubbe then wrote the Hohenstaufen plays *Kaiser Friedrich Barbarossa*, *Kaiser Heinrich der Sechste* and *Don Juan und Faust*.

In *Don Juan und Faust* Grubbe enacts the ingenious idea of letting two great literary figures, which have contrasting views of the world but are both exemplary of European philosophy, meet on stage.

Both protagonists, one in love with sensual pleasures and the other a melancholy man thirsting for knowledge, are in love with the beautiful Roman girl Donna Anna, who is already promised to another.

Whereas Don Juan is even willing to commit murder to satisfy his desires, Faust turns to the devil, who first drew his attention to the beautiful girl to show him how happy he could have been.

Both heroes fail to achieve their goal, Faust despairs and Don Juan consoles himself with the prospect of new adventures.

The literary confrontation of these two figures seems very artificial and the plot does not evolve out of the conflict between them.

Don Juan und Faust, therefore, often becomes an, albeit amusing, theatre of ideas.

Grubbe uses very drastic language in this play to characterise his characters and reality.

Even allowing for the extravagance of certain sections the description of the motives of his characters anticipates the literature of the realism genre of subsequent years.

This is particularly true in the case of Grubbe's masterpiece *Napoleon oder*

in reconciliation". Stremann emphasised that during his lifetime Menuhin had striven for tolerance as a musician and in the field of cultural policy and had secured respect "with the violin, the baton, the written and spoken word and his deeds".

In a speech expressing his gratitude for the Prize Menuhin called Moses Mendelssohn "a symbol for the abundant possibilities for tolerance and sympathetic understanding."

This philosopher, however, said Menuhin, "also stands as a warning for the extent to which we lag behind our ideals."

Tolerance is something which must always be reacquired, said Menuhin.

Intolerance, however, he added, is an expression of frustration, which is generally taken out on outsiders or people who are 'different' rather than on oneself.

By giving these concerts, Stremann said, Menuhin was the "first Jewish musician" to "extend his hand

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 8 September 1986).



Christian Dietrich Grubbe, found his Waterloo. (Photo: Interfoto)

■ MUSEUMS

The work ethic, the workplace, and tangible encounters with history

Industrial societies are work-orientated. In that work enjoys very high status in them. Men's and women's social standing and self-esteem are based on the value of and importance attached to the work they do.

Professional and personal identities are inseparably interwoven. Employment serves to fulfil material needs yet also has a much wider role, in many cases being idealised and elevated to the sphere of a moral purpose in life.

Since the mid-19th century, if not earlier, 'work' has no longer been felt first and foremost to be a tiresome burden and a stigma attached to the sinner expelled from paradise; it is seen as a groundwork of civilisation, progress and national wealth.

Yet we deal with this heritage, the forms it has taken in the past and their present legacy, in a careless, negligent manner.

Factories and workshops that have ceased to play an active role survive for a while, if that is the word, as ruins before being demolished and replaced.

Running risks

In an age of technological change at an unprecedented pace we run a serious risk of losing our sense of historic continuity and of work's historic dimension.

Working people, their lives and achievements, the wealth of experience they gained and the traditions they embodied threaten to vanish into oblivion.

We stand to forfeit a substantial part of our own heritage and civilisation in the process.

A wider concept of culture is needed if this trend is to be countered: a concept descending from the exalted heights of art and literature to the plains and lowlands of everyday life.

Culture in this wider sense includes more than just Goethe and Helene, more than churches and castles, and not just the statues of statesmen and generals.

It includes railway stations, urban infrastructure, homes and school buildings, fashion and advertising; not just the traditional concept of aesthetic beauty but everyday customs and habits of the mass, no matter how trivial.

Historians, ethnologists and museum educationalists discovered this extended sphere of culture years ago and have paid it attention to some effect. Their books and exhibitions meet with a growing response.

The everyday lives of our fathers and grandmothers exercise a strange and growing fascination. Reconstructing

1982, collecting, preparing and presenting objects, tools and machinery.

Yet despite nearly a decade of debate the Hamburg museum has still to progress much further than preliminary considerations.

In the city's arts scene the project has failed so far to gain a genuine foothold, partly because the politicians responsible have postponed clear rulings on future outlines, the extent and even the location of the museum.

If the latest announcements are to be believed, this state of affairs will soon change. The forthcoming state assembly elections seem to have galvanised the authorities into action.

Nuremberg, for instance, has its Industrial Culture Centre, which traces links between industrialisation, ways of life and everyday culture.

The Senate set up a panel of experts last November. They drew up a comprehensive report in an unusually short time.

Their findings were published in April, and within weeks the ruling Social Democratic party announced that action was finally to be taken.

In Berlin a Museum of Transport and Technology is in the making, while a decentralised Westphalian Industry Museum is being set up by the Westfalen-Lippe regional authority.

It aims at preserving disused Ruhr mines and factories as historic monuments with the corresponding emphasis on work as history.

Other though-thorough projects may in detail what they have in common is that they aren't geared to politics in the large or to the history of the nation-state.

Limited to the region in which they are based, they testify to the social and economic change man and his environment have undergone at the various stages of the industrial revolution (and continues to undergo).

The latest venture of this kind is the *Museum der Arbeit* (Museum of Labour) in Hamburg, a 1986 arts award-winner.

It was set up on the initiative of trade unions, historians and committed members of the general public. A small staff has worked on a shoestring budget since

Repair work has been going on for five years. One balcony has been demolished because it was structurally unsound.

Damage to the building, which is more than 100 years old, was much worse than originally thought and the cost of repair is likely to be five million marks, double the original estimate.

The villa is a hallmark of the entrepreneur who a 19th century industrialist and one of Germany's leading business dynasties.

Alfred Krupp planned his 200-room

with the financial constraints to which they otherwise make such ready reference.

The panel proposed a large-scale plan that could only hope to be of more than local importance if more than a minimum of funds was invested in it.

In Hamburg, they said, Europe had a unique opportunity of presenting to a wider public the living conditions of working people in the process of historic change.

If the opportunity is to be taken up the annual capital investment and wage bill is bound to amount to several million marks.

In keeping with the latest views on running museums the working world is to be presented in its full variety and not just in black and white, as an opportunity of giving positive meaning to life and not just a tale of attrition, exhaustion and woe.

The aim is not to present clean machines brightly polished and aesthetically arranged. The emphasis is to be on the people who worked at them, often in difficult conditions.

Another focal point will be the nexus of urbanisation, industrialisation and environmental pollution.

The museum is thus to serve as a place for critical consideration of past, present and future. It would unquestionably help to heighten general awareness of the decisive influence of industry on civilisation today.

John Flemming

(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 7 September 1986)

Krupp house: Hansel and Gretel beneath the decaying masonry

Villa Hügel, the Essen residence and former home of the Krupp dynasty, is so badly damaged by atmospheric pollution that a fifth of the masonry is being replaced.

The Krupp fourth family home was completed in 1873.

Guests at Villa Hügel have included the Kaiser and his retinue, Hitler and Mussolini met there. And Engelbert Humperdinck composed his fairy-tale opera *Hansel und Gretel* during a 10-month stay.

It was the family home until 1945 and redesigned by four generations. It has been an arts centre and museum since 1953. Exhibitions have been seen by over five million visitors.

Fried. Krupp GmbH gives the premises a full facelift every 15 to 20 years, yet despite various large-scale repairs and attempts to salvage the masonry pollution has had an increasingly telling effect.

Alfred Krupp had insisted on the exterior being smooth to ensure that drops of water could not gather anywhere, freeze and trigger the process of decay.

Visitors to the Dresden Baroque exhibition, which is not to end until November, will not notice much of the work.

Sandstone blocks up to 1.20 metres long and 80cm tall and from Chantilly, near Paris, where the original stone came from, are being sawn, hammered and chiselled at a mason's workshop in nearby Mülheim.

About 20 per cent of the masonry (and up to half in places) is so badly damaged that it needs replacing.

The south balcony has been demolished and replaced, because it threatened to collapse.

The balcony's large floor and ceiling mosaics were destroyed in demolition and replaced by replicas using the original Italian material.

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 11 September 1986)

Yehudi Menuhin awarded prize for 'encouraging tolerance'

INTERVIEW

Violinist Yehudi Menuhin has been awarded this year's Moses Mendelssohn Prize by the city of Berlin.

The 20,000-mark prize is awarded every two years for encouraging tolerance between peoples, races, religions and towards dissident thought. It is named after Berlin-born German-Jewish Enlightenment philosopher Moses Mendelssohn (1729-1786).

During this period Grubbe wrote his first drama, *Herzog Theodor von Gottland* and *Scherz, Satire, Ironie und tiefe Bedeutung*.

In his speech at the award ceremony, Wolfgang Stremann, who for many years was the director of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, recalled the concerts in Berlin by Yehudi Menuhin in 1946 and 1947.

Although

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Dying trees shoved out of headlines, but dying they still are

The issue of tree deaths has been pushed out of the headlines by other topics. Chernobyl was one of them.

But despite the silence, the trees have not stopped dying.

The findings of this year's forest survey have yet to be published but visible damage is known to have increased.

This news must be viewed with caution, of course. Forest statistics have only been compiled on a uniform basis since 1984.

Besides, figures are not fully objective. Forestry officials first had to learn to spot the symptoms.

Even skilled observers cannot do so until well after the mystery killer has struck and the disease has reached an advanced stage.

So many trees that still look sound and healthy may yet prove to be sick and dying.

The first warning was sounded six years ago by a Göttingen forestry expert, Professor Ulrich, in a speech to the German Forestry Association.

The association, comprising experts, forestry officials and landowners, is holding its annual conference in Trier.

Professor Ulrich had spent years keeping a chemical balance-sheet of woodland in the Solling area, a region singled out by Unesco for its International Biological Programme as a

Huge increase in East Bloc pollution

Mannheimer Morgen

Environmental pollution has increased dramatically in East Bloc countries, according to a report published by the research department of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation:

Environmental legislation is often superb on paper but abysmal on the ground, with water, soil and atmospheric pollution at high levels, the report claims.

Environmental protection measures are said to be either inadequate or half-hearted. In Russia, for instance, the 2,000-mile Yenisei is hopelessly polluted due to rapid development of Siberia.

In Togliatti, the Soviet car-making city, not one industrial enterprise has a waste tip of its own.

In East Germany atmospheric pollution by brown coal-fired power stations is said to be particularly serious, with coal-fired power stations accounting for 60 per cent of emissions.

Water purity is reportedly a further problem, with only 17 per cent of major waterways still clean enough for their water to be used as a source of drinking-water.

dpa
(Mannheimer Morgen, 10 September 1986)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

model intact eco-system far away from industrial conurbations.

He came across unexpectedly high counts of sulphur dioxide, acid rain, soil changes and root damage.

He then did something unusual (unusual for a scientist, that is): he ventured to forecast an alarming trend.

Sad to say, his gloomy forecasts were proved right, even though the first draft of his hypothesis failed to conclusively account for all the symptoms subsequently observed in German forests.

Many other experts began to study them as scientific interest and research funds grew, which they soon did once the signs of damage were unmistakable.

In the search for what caused it about DM122m was invested in roughly 300 projects. More and more toxins were identified and fresh factors blamed for individual symptoms.

The advisory council on research into forest damage and atmospheric pollution set up by the Federal and Land governments in 1983 has now published the findings of its appraisal of these research projects.

Electromagnetic waves or radioactivity are not to blame. Neither are aviation nor lead pollution. The same goes for virus or fungus infections, the panel looks at this "cloud" phenomenon.

Insufficient evidence has been unearthed to support these theories. Atmospheric pollution, roaming far and wide, is the only satisfactory explanation for such widespread damage.

It affects vegetation directly and indirectly, damaging leaves and needles and causing root damage and nutrient deficiency via acid rain.

Trees so weakened are, unsurprisingly, more liable to be hit by wind and snow, drought and pests.

There is, the experts say, no such thing as tree death in the sense of a specific disease. Nor, for that matter, is there any single cause.

Continued from page 8
figures a deterioration for the workers seems inevitable.

The Mannesmann management only wants to pay 85 instead of 90 per cent of the previous net income to persons retiring early.

The reason given for this is the general deterioration of the economic situation and the growing losses in the piping sector.

The employees at Mannesmann, however, are not willing to take this lying down.

They argue that the group's processing companies were bought with the revenue from the pipe production plants and that it is only right that the better-earning sections of the group should now help out the piping sector.

Managing director Dieter does not agree with this line of argument.

The problem is due to a complex and confusing combination of processes for which atmospheric pollution of one kind and another is largely to blame.

Uncertainty remains. The scientific evidence is not conclusive and maybe never will be.

In analysing forest damage environmental research has inevitably left the straight and narrow road of cause and effect, a simple and reliable sequence to which we have been accustomed for decades.

In laboratory conditions only a cross-section of the complex goings-on in the woods and forests can be traced.

Interaction between different damage factors and long-term effect of

small doses of toxin or pollution can not be studied in a test-tube.

We must not feel doomed to inactivity by these gaps in what we know, initial decisions to reduce atmospheric pollution have already been taken.

It will be some time before they take effect, so forestry will need to adjust to the change, as the tenor of debate at Trier clearly indicated.

How are forestry officials to handle pollution-hit trees in woods and forests that make up roughly a third of the country's surface area?

The problem isn't theirs alone. It isn't limited to the half a million landowners who mainly permit public access as a matter of course.

We all lay claim to and benefit from the green belt of woodland. It provides recreation. It helps to prevent erosion and landslides in the mountains.

It serves as a natural filter for ground water and, to its own detriment, as a filter extracting toxins from the air we breathe. So the health of the forest concerns us all.

Caroline Möhring
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 9 September 1986)

International effort to unlock secrets of maritime spring

DER TÄGELICHE SPICER

Life at sea is unevenly distributed. Algae and plankton float in the water in irregular formations resembling clouds often miles long.

In between "clouds" there can be very little life in the sea, making it difficult for biologists to assess its overall health.

A fleet of 14 research vessels has patrolled an area of about 900 square miles south of the Swedish island of Gotland in the Baltic to take a closer look at this "cloud" phenomenon.

Scientists from the Federal Republic of Germany and five other Baltic countries took part in the experiment, codenamed Patchiness. It took place in spring, a time of biological activity at land and sea.

In the Baltic spring is usually between mid-April and mid-May and triggered by the increase in sunlight and warm water.

Minute water plants grow 10- to 100-fold, with the result that millions of green cells per litre hang around in the water.

In a previous experiment, in 1985, the plankton "blossom" failed to happen. This year scientists were luckier. Baltic spring was busy and active.

He concedes that "the pipe production plants were the basis for the diversification of the Mannesmann group in 1970".

He emphasises, however, that "money from the pipe production plants was not used for this purpose."

"The diversification of Mannesmann was primarily paid for by the money provided by our shareholders."

This contradicts a claim made by former managing director Weisweiler that the pipe works are the "cash cow" of the group.

What is more, the excellent dividends paid out to shareholders in the past because of the profits made by the piping sector made those shareholders willing in the first place to provide the funds Mannesmann needed to acquire shares in other companies.

Managing director Dieter does not agree with this line of argument.

Heinz-Günter Kemmer
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 12 September 1986)

The scene is the dusty, deserted attic of a disused 460-year-old clinic at Marburg University.

Exhibits once used to demonstrate the human anatomy to generations of medical students are crated in disorderly fashion.

There is an overpowering smell of alcohol and decay, with clouds of dust obscuring the view of rare anatomical exhibits.

The several thousand items comprise some of the oldest in the country. It is one of the most varied collections, in Germany.

They include hydrocephalic embryos preserved in alcohol, dried preparations taken from deformed halves of faces, shrunken muscles and samples of skin, plaster and wax casts of pathological growths on arms and feet, anatomical drawings and paintings of abnormally developed genitals.

Prepared nerves and blood vessels are also in store, finely probed and clearly outlined in their superficial connections by immersion in paint, as in 1830 catalogue conscientiously puts it.

A special cupboard houses a collection of skulls of criminals executed in Kassel in the second half of the 19th century, a collection misused for Nazi racial teachings during the Third Reich.

Wild legends and tales surround individual exhibits, such as the tallest skele-

■ MEDICINE

Long Anton's bones tower over anatomical horror chamber



Watch out! Plautina is sneaking up behind!

(Photo: Uli Seerling)

on in Marburg, that of Long Anton, who was 2.50 metres (over 8ft) tall.

He must have scared the daylights out of his contemporaries as an officer serving with the Duke of Brunswick in about 1650.

A little is known about a humpbacked woman whose fully preserved trunk in cross-section is another of the exhibits. She was pregnant when Marburg corps student who left her, whereupon she committed suicide.

This large collection of anatomical rarities was largely assembled by, or owed its survival to, anatomist Christian Heinrich Bünger, 1782-1842.

Professor Bünger's luggage included hundredweights of exhibits when he moved to Marburg in 1810 from Helmstedt University when it was closed down.

Professor Bünger felt duty bound to have his own body dissected when he died. His dried heart is kept in an ornate silver box; his skull is another exhibit.

The history of anatomy dates back to Ancient Greece and Hellenic Alexandria. From 1260 AD it increasingly took root in Italy and France, initially in the face of ecclesiastical resistance.

In 1309 Pope Boniface VIII aimed his bull *De sepulchris* at anatomists, whose aim of identifying what caused illnesses and how complex bodily functions worked failed to meet with his approval. In 1410 Alexander V was the

first Pope to undergo a post-mortem in the interest of science. Autopsies grew steadily more popular. They became a fashionable event attended by scholars and civic dignitaries in an anatomical lecture theatre resembling nothing so much as an amphitheatre. In the 17th century a museum of anatomy was set up in Paulin, Italy, followed by others in Leiden, Strasbourg and Paris. Cutaneous hygiene doubtless led to fellow-medics taking a dim view of anatomists.

At Marburg, which was in a state of serious decline by 1810, the anatomy department was nicknamed the pestilence pit because of its smell of putrefying corpses.

Maceration of body tissue softened

up to loosen it from the bones packed in barrels of chemical solution in the cellar. The bones were then bleached in the sun.

Conditions were so cramped that autopsies and dissection could not always be carried out with sufficient pleasure and accuracy, as Professor Bünger put it.

He complained to the Hesse Interior Ministry that the many preparations of corpses that were really hair-raising included injections of wax that had to be done in a constantly smoke-filled kitchen only 12ft in diameter.

On another occasion he complained that quarters were so cramped he had to lean many large skeletons against the stairs leading down into the yard, where they were ravaged by dogs and cats, rats and mice.

Anatomists such as Professor Bünger were always felt to be extremely odd and somehow out of touch with reality.

His students said he was so keen on his work that he only rarely left, at his ease in his dissecting theatre. He was by no means unusual in this respect.

Viennese anatomist Carl Rokitansky, 1804-1878, obducted over 1,000 and 1,500 corpses a year — seemingly without the slightest difficulty.

He and others like him were parodied by early 19th century German romantic novelist Jean Paul in *Dr. Kotzenbergs Badereise*, the tale of an oddball and unscrupulous anatomist.

There are plans to classify the Marburg collection and display it in museum fashion; funds have been applied for.

That would be just what Professor Bünger would have wanted. He wishes to see the layman walking round exhibits without the slightest nausea, as though he were going round an art gallery.

The Marburg department constantly complained of a shortage of material.

By law the university was entitled to the corpses of executed criminals and of those who died in orphanages, hospitals and prisons.

It was also obliged to dissect the mortal remains of stillborn illegitimate babies and babies of prostitutes who had

SONNTAGSBLATT

right was all too often virtually a dead letter.

Nowadays anatomists have long ceased to be keen on sinking their scalps into as much material as possible. Boring mass-produced plastic models now reveal what we look like inside.

Yet corpses are still dissected at universities all over the country, although students are not always keen. Thirty to 40 corpses a year are needed in Marburg.

They are often the bodies of men and women who have bequeathed their bodies to be used in scientific research.

There are plans to classify the Marburg collection and display it in museum fashion; funds have been applied for.

That would be just what Professor Bünger would have wanted. He wishes to see the layman walking round exhibits without the slightest nausea, as though he were going round an art gallery.

That, he said, was the only way an anatomical collection could be of general benefit: by educating a wider public and putting paid to prejudice.

Jörg Fenck
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 14 September 1986)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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